

THE ELECTIONS.

EXCITING ELECTIONS ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE WHISKY QUESTION LOOMING UP IN BROOKS.—[Special.]—The old election over the election for Sheriff in Floyd—Complete Democratic Victory All Over the State—Other News.

TOPEKA, KS., January 8.—[Special.]—The old reliable and efficient Sheriff, Cary A. King, was re-elected, for the sixteenth time, by over 600 majority. Monroe is to be congratulated on having such a faithful and competent officer.

THE DRILLING CODES.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The Savannah Cadets commence to drill three times a week for the Mobile Interstate contest in May. They will carry thirty men and propose to go to win. Their drill now is perfect.

THE BRUNSWICK COUNCIL.

BRUNSWICK, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The newly elected mayor and council were installed Monday. W. G. Davenport was elected justice of the peace; L. J. Leavy and Charles Driver, the latter colored, constables for the city district.

IN JONESBORO.

JONESBORO, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election for county officers passed off quietly and results as for regular election.

Ordinary—G. D. Stewart.

Sheriff—W. S. Archer.

Clerk superior court—W. T. Kinsey.

IN KINSEY COUNTY.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The following officers were elected where there was a contest:

Cosby, sheriff; Brown, treasurer; Andrews, receiver; Verne, collector; Spence, Burnett, Cloud, Hopkins and Garner, commissioners.

IN PINE COUNTY.

BARNESVILLE, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election of county officers passed off quietly the election of the regular election, as indicated by Sheriff P. B. Bussey, with the exception of County Commissioner Perkins, who was defeated by Captain J. H. Mitchell, by a small majority. W. F. Bussey was defeated by 230 majority.

THE COUNCIL OF JUG Tavern.

JUG TAVERN, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—Jug Tavern's first council was elected yesterday:

Postmaster—N. J. Kelly.

Sheriff—W. H. Bush and J. H. Kilgore.

Treasurer—P. F. Stanton. W. D. Jackson, W. P. Kimball and L. M. Mayne tied.

No whisky to be sold in the town.

ELECTION IN WATSON.

MONROE, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The most exciting election ever held in this county was held on Saturday, with a large number of old and new opposition. The money spent will run up into the thousands. The old officers were all elected by majorities ranging from 35 to 300. Whisky flowed freely and caused much loud talking and lots of "cussing."

IN LOWDENS COUNTY.

VALDOSTA, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election passed off as follows:

P. L. Middleton—Clark superior court.

A. J. Barron—Sheriff.

B. L. Stephens—Ordinary.

F. L. Langford—Tax collector.

E. E. W. Price—Treasurer.

C. H. Faince—Treasurer.

IN BROOKS COUNTY.

BAINBRIDGE, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—Ordinary—C. J. Munnelly.

Clerk superior court—W. C. Wimberly.

Sheriff—F. E. Patterson.

Tax collector—W. W. Bates.

Tax receiver—W. W. Price.

Treasurer—E. R. Peabody.

Voucher—Widowers Coland.

IN JASPER COUNTY.

JEFFERSON, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election passed off without any serious trouble. Excitement centered in the race for clerk, and with returns thus far received resulted in the election of Bennett over W. H. Turner, the present incumbent. The elected ordinary is John W. McRae; possibly Williamson, collector; sheriff, W. E. McRae, present incumbent; coroner, Worsham.

BAINBRIDGE'S NEW CITY OFFICERS.

DALTON, GA., January 8.—Last night the installation of new officers took place in city council chamber for the present year.

Sam P. Maddox, mayor.

Alderman—Jesse Coleman.

Sheriff—William Henry.

Clerk—C. B. Bivins.

Treasurer—W. B. Barrett.

Surveyor—Jos. Thrash.

Postmaster—John W. Phillips.

Commissioners of roads and revenue—W. M. Phillips, D. Russell and J. S. Noyes.

IN GLYNN COUNTY.

BRUNSWICK, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election for county officers passed off quietly, resulting in the election of the democratic ticket without opposition as follows:

Clerk superior court—E. A. Nelson.

Sheriff—W. C. Knight.

Assessor—B. Blount.

Collector—J. M. Atwood.

Tax collector—E. W. Willey.

Treasurer—I. E. Durst.

County surveyor—J. F. Poppell.

Coroner—E. Stewart.

IN CLARKE COUNTY.

ATLANTA, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—At the election in this county the following county officers were elected:

Ordinary—Charles H. Hopkins.

Clerk superior court—Wyatt Bailey.

Sheriff—J. J. Williams.

Tax collector—J. M. Atwood.

Tax receiver—J. W. Willey.

Treasurer—J. F. Poppell.

Surveyor—C. B. Daniel.

Coroner—J. A. Pinner.

IN CHATHAM COUNTY.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The result of the most hotly contested election Chatham county has known for many years was over the ordinary, sheriffality and receiver of taxes. Waring Russell, opposing John T. Roan for sheriff, has been working indefatigably for months, and made a plucky fight for victory. Roan is elected by 30 and 1/2 votes to 24. The result is not final, but the contest was between Solums and Dillon. For ordinary there were four candidates. The fight was between Fenn and Hamilton. The former was elected by a small majority. The result stands:

Ordinary—H. L. Fenn.

Clerk superior court—B. E. Bee.

Sheriff—J. W. Dillon.

Tax collector—J. E. Dillon.

The present incumbents were re-elected treasurer and surveyor.

IN DEKALB COUNTY.

ATLANTA, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The following is the official vote of DeKalb county:

For Ordinary, John H. Edward. 1119

For Sheriff, J. W. Dillon. 960

For Sheriff, Phil. P. McCurdy. 798

For Clerk S. C. J. R. H. 1956

For Clerk, J. A. Akers. 243

For Clerk S. C. David Castle. 978

For Tax Collector, H. H. Burgess. 1717

For Tax Collector, T. R. Floyd. 592

For Tax Collector, T. F. Henderson. 469

For Tax Collector, M. L. H. 120

For Tax Collector, F. L. Hudgins. 124

For Tax Collector, J. M. Singleton. 124

For Tax Collector, A. Evans. 116

For Tax Collector, W. C. Campbell. 109

For Tax Collector, Henry Gentry. 22

For Tax Collector, Thos. Lynch. 5

For Tax Collector, W. C. Campbell. 5

For Coroner, W. M. Hunt. 318

For Coroner, W. C. Cash. 257

For Coroner, Wm. Wood. 257

The old officers were all re-elected.

THE CONTEST IN BROOKS.

THE WHISKY QUESTION LOOMING UP IN QUINN POLITICS.

QUITMAN, GA., January 8.—[Special.]—The election for justices of the peace in the county were very quiet and tame.

Judge Hart was elected in the Quitman district, and he is quite elated at the idea of being dubbed "squire."

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

The election for mayor and aldermen for the town, was also quiet and tame.

SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY,
JANUARY 6, 1885.

Hon. Jas. Jackson, Chief Justice, Hons. Samuel H. and Mark Blandford, Associates—Reported for The Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Cain et al. vs. Farmer, adm'r, et al. and vice versa. Rule to enforce decree, from Jefferson. Equity. Practice in Superior Court. Decrees. Judgments. Statute of Limitations. Parties. Attorney and Client. Homestead. (Before Judge Carswell.)

Jackson, C. J.—The suit was rendered in 1870 that the administrator of the estate of defendant in certain sum of money for a tract of land bought by the defendant at administration, and subjecting the land to the payment, with directions that part of the fund be applied to the payment of fees of counsel, the auditor, etc. The defendant delivered up the land to the administrator; but as next friend of certain children, obtained a homestead on the land, and to a right branch in 1871, it was held that the plaintiff the administrator from selling it and paying the amount specified. When the minors became of age and the homestead expired, in 1882, the attorneys at the next term of court moved a rule to cause the administrator to proceed to sell the land and pay to the plaintiff their portion of the decree. This was resisted on the ground that the decree was dormant.

Held, that such a directory decree is not within the dormant judgment act. Upon the termination of the homestead, it was the duty of the administrator to carry out the decree; and on his failure so to do, it was the right of the parties to force him to do so by rule. 62 Ga., 200, and 63 Ga., 339, 335.

2. When a policy of insurance is provided for the payment of premiums annually, and the assured the right to continue the insurance, if, after the policy had been continued for several years, the company improperly refused to receive further premiums or to renew the insurance, on a suit brought therefore, the measure of his damages was the amount of premiums paid, with interest on each from the time such payment was made.

(a) This was not a suit brought to rescind the contract by the assured, but an action for a wrongful refusal, on the part of the company, to renew the contract, and, therefore, the rule that a reversion must be total and not partial, and that the parties to it must put in statu quo does not apply. 5 East, 449; Chitty *Contr.*, 691, 618; Cowper, 606.

(b) In an abatement of damages was proper on account of the intermediate benefits received by the assured, no proof of their value was required.

(c) If the company violates the conditions and stipulations of its contract, it is liable to return the assured at least as much as he would lose by his voluntary failure to keep on his policy by paying according to its terms. 25 Mo., 383; 6 Penn. Stat. (1 P. F. Smith), 107; 51 How. Pr. I.

Jackson, C. J.—In case of malicious prosecution on the criminal side of the court, the right of action does not accrue until the prosecution terminates; and so, by analogy, the rule should be the same in malicious prosecution on the civil side of the court, in respect to the time when the right of action accrues. The rule begins to run in cases of seizure of personally under execution, where the litigation is protracted by a claim interposed by the person whose property is seized. In that case the right of action would accrue whenever the personally was seized, and the statute would then begin to run, and four years after that, it would bar the action.

(a) This differs in its facts from those in 58, 105, and 12 Ga., 371.

Judgment affirmed.

Dobey & Foulke; Daniel S. Printup, for plaintiff in error.

Underwood & Rowell; L. A. Dean; Harrison & Peebles, for defendants.

Brown vs. Cuthren, next friend, et al. Equity, from Floyd. New Trial. (Before Judge R. H. Harris and Judge Pottle—two cases.) Jackson, C. J.—The time when the motion for new trial in this case was made, and the reasons why it was not made in term, were considered when the cause was before the Supreme Court at the September term, 1883, and it was held that the motion should be dismissed. This is now res judicata.

(a) The fact that counsel thought that the mode of moving for a new trial when the motion could not be prepared at length and the brief of evidence fully made out at the trial to be held in the same term, was not sufficient, furnishes no ground for an extraordinary motion for new trial; nor does the fact that the judge who presided agreed with counsel in this erroneous opinion, furnish ground for such a motion.

(b) It is unnecessary to consider the point made in regard to the practice of the judge of the court in the two cases, as the reasons of the same are both covered by the former ruling of this court in this case.

Judgment affirmed with directions.

John M. Guarard, for plaintiff in error.

Chas. N. West, for defendant.

Murphy, trustee, et al. vs. Mayor, etc., of Savannah. Equity, from Chatham. Decrees. Judgment. Equity. Consent. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Adams.)

Hall, J.—A bill of review may be brought for the purpose of procuring a reversal, alteration or explanation of a decree made in the former suit, well upon error in law appearing on the face of the decree, without further examination of the cause of action upon which the new suit was based; but where it is brought upon the last ground, the new matter must be such as could not possibly have been used when the decree was made; and it must distinctly appear that it has come to the knowledge of the applicant and his agents for the first time since the period at which he could have made use of it in his suit, and that it could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered sooner. 2 Dan. Ch. 17, 157, 158 and cases cited in note 2; 70 Ga., 552, 557; Code 22, 323, 355, 378.

(a) The decree sought to be reviewed has been altered so as to make it conform to the ruling of this court when the present case was before it (Laurens et al. vs. Mayor, etc., etc., Term 1883). Further than this the court could not go; and a refusal to set aside the former decree, in order to let in a claim for damages, was proper.

(b) A decree made with the consent of the parties to it, cannot be set aside by him by bill of review, unless by a bill of review, or other proceeding, which had not been consented to.

(c) This court disapproves the finding of attorney's fees against the city, which seems to be free from the charge of being stubbornly litigious, or from any imputation of bad faith; but as no motion was made by the city to get rid of this part of the verdict, this court cannot interfere.

(d) The verdict is contrary to law and evidence. 14 Ga. Ev., 38, note 1; Code, secs. 194, 195, 199, 215, 216, etc. 6 Ga., 44; 26 Id., 427. Judgment reversed.

J. B. Conyers; J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

E. D. Graham; Graham & Fouté, for defendant.

Cleveland vs. Central Railroad. Case from City Court of Savannah. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Hardin.) Jackson, C. J.—In view of the homicide of his husband, contributory negligence was urged as one ground of defense. The evidence showed that the deceased was twenty-six years of age and was making a little over \$100.00 per month. The jury found for the plaintiff \$6,000.00. The presiding judge granted a new trial, and this court declined to interfere with his discretion. On a second trial, the evidence on the damages was to the plaintiff the same amount as in the first verdict. On motion, the presiding judge granted a second new trial on the ground that the verdict was excessive.

(a) This was that error. Questions of contributory negligence are matters for the jury, and after trial, the evidence in the same amount and based on the same facts, the judge should not have interfered with the finding, there being enough evidence to justify it.

Judgment reversed.

A. R. Lawton, for defendant.

Gordon vs. McCauley et al. Appeal, from Whistled. Parties. Actions. Renewal of Causes. Statute of Limitations. Non-suit. (Before Judge Fain.)

Jackson, C. J.—Where a plaintiff brought suit on a promissory note in his own name, and afterwards amended his declaration by inserting the name of a partnership for his use, and adding a claim for the value of a sorgum mill for which the note was given, if such case was non-suited, he could renew it within six months thereafter for the value of the mill. He was the real party in the first case, and could renew it after the non-suit. 13 Ga., 59, 66, 366, 369; 60 Id., 44.

Judgment reversed.

R. J. McCauley, for plaintiff in error.

W. K. Moore, by brief, for defendant.

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company vs. Germany. Assumption, from Chancery. Insurance. Contracts. Damage. Policy. Collateral Security. Title. Assignment. Gold. Currency. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Adams.)

Hall, J.—Although notices issued by life insurance company required the premiums to be paid at 12 o'clock M., on the day they fell due, yet when the plaintiff, in the course of all previous dealings between it and the assured, a literal compliance with this requirement had not been exacted, if the right to do so existed at all, it was waived, and the life company could not exist on a strict and literal construction without notifying the assured, before the date of payment, of an intention to do so. 59 Ga., 335.

(a) A breach of the contract by the company, not concurred in or assented to by the assured, gave him the right to sue and recover any damages he may have sustained in consequence thereof, unless he was not the owner of the land at the time of the breach.

(b) Although the assured may have assigned his policy in writing as collateral security for a debt, and noticed thereof to the company, yet if, prior to the breach of contract, the debt had been paid and the policy returned to the assured, the title vested in him by operation of law, although there was no record of it in the documents, with just enough French vivacity to give more plausibility to their dancing than can be claimed by the German. Tenth and neighbors, while these are a dream element in the country, makes their waltz the very poetry of motion. Austrians are as proud of their skill in dancing as of their music, and the waltz is the national dance of Austria, the birthplace of most waltz music—Lanner, the two Strauss, father and son; Edward Strauss and Waldteufel—men who may have been said to have written the waltz.

(c) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(d) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(e) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(f) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(g) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(h) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(i) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(j) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(k) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(l) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(m) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(n) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(o) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(p) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(q) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(r) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(s) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(t) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(u) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(v) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(w) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(x) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(y) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(z) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

(aa) The American manner of waltzing is all wrong. The waltz is essentially a slow dance. The three steps in the waltz, the music is written sufficiently to indicate this. To do this, it is done in this country, is to deprive it of all the natural delicacy and grace. Sometimes, however, the waltz is done in a very rapid manner, both slowly and rapidly. Thus, the music is slow at first, but gradually grows quicker and quicker until it reaches a rapidity as rapidly as they can, and then it gradually slows down and slow, until it dies away altogether.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news selected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 9, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 11 a.m.: Warner, fair weather, southerly winds, lower barometer.

Mr. PARMENT having dictated that there should be no opposition to his candidate in Tipperary, his success insures the English press to name him as the only political boss outside of the United States.

The Ohio democrats yesterday held a jubilee in honor of Jackson's victory in New Orleans. The leaders were all there, and they listened to the reading of a short letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he expressed his sympathy with the occasion.

While one Pennsylvanian, Mr. Randall, took a triumphal march through the southwest, another, Editor McClure, is passing through the southeast in a palace car, which is received everywhere with honor. In North Carolina Mr. McClure addressed the legislature by invitation.

The Reagan bill has passed the house by a much larger vote than was anticipated. Its author has hammered away at it for years with a persistency not often shown in the pursuit of political measures. It will find its grave in the senate, however, where it stands no chance of passing.

The last few weeks have furnished some examples of the pleasures of life in the west. In one instance the frozen bodies of fourteen men were found; in another seven, and in another case a vehicle was drawn up by a weary horse to a railway station, the two riders sitting bolt upright, frozen dead.

The senate passed its executive session yesterday in debating the propriety of keeping secret the terms of a treaty which have already been published abroad by the press. It arrived at the old foggy conclusion that the document should not be given out. The chamber of the senate has long since passed into ridicule.

THE REAGAN BILL.

Ingalls is a typical republican, and his suggestion that the United States senate would itself open to public suspicion if it paused to deliberately consider the proposal to regulate the railroads of the country by congressional legislation, is a typical one. Mr. Bayard's reply was somewhat too autobiographical to suit the occasion, but Mr. Bayard's position on the question is impregnable. The constitution of the United States does not give congress the right to regulate the railroads of the country. The clause in regard to the regulation of interstate commerce bears no bearing on the matter, and was added to have any. If the people can easily give their assent to amending the constitution so as to give no doubt of their intentions; and such an amendment is made a part of the organic law, the senate, as well as the house, will do well to go slow in a matter which is vastly more important than any member of congress imagines.

The railroads of the country are subject to state authority—they are chartered by the states—and they can be regulated by the states. We can see no reason why the federal government should step in and usurp the authority of state commissions, and proceed to "regulate" the railroads by means of a governmental board, which cannot, by any possibility, make itself acquainted with all the communities affected by railroads.

In our opinion, the solution of the railroad problem is by means of state commissions. Whenever there is any necessity for interstate action, it will be an easy matter for the boards of the different states to confer together and unite on rules or rates that will prevent or cure the evils which the Reagan bill is framed to meet.

Meanwhile, let congress go slow. It is not wise to enter upon any doubtful experiments affecting the rights of the states at the beginning of a democratic administration. There is no demand for congressional action in the matter of regulating railroads, and the utmost claim that can be made for the Reagan bill is that at some time or other, when the railroad corporations seek to take charge of the country, it will prove effective in preventing such a consummation. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

THREE IMPORTANT VOTES.

The house of representatives is making a reputation on votes not to pass bills. Last Monday motions to suspend the rules by two-thirds votes to pass bills were in order. Mr. Cassidy did succeed in passing a bill to provide for the creation of a public building in a Nevada town, but all other motions to suspend the rules were defeated.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, tried to suspend the rules and pass a bill abolishing all internal taxes on tobacco and cigars, and on spirits distilled from fruits, and on spirits intended for use in arts and manufactures. Mr. Blount, Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox spoke against the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 78 yeas and 127 nays. Messrs. Buchanan, Candler, Clements, Crisp, Hammond, Hardeeman, Nicholls and Rees voted for the motion; Messrs. Blount and Turner voted against it. The affirmative vote came about equally from the two parties. One hundred and eighteen members did not vote.

The immortal Keifer then tried to suspend the rules and pass the so-called Mexican war pension bill. Mr. Hammond opposed the motion, and so did General Warner of Ohio. The original bill was passed by the house last winter in the interest of the Mexican

veterans, but when it went to the senate the denegués of that body loaded it down with provisions practically pensioning all the federal soldiers of the late war. One of these provisions makes the enrollment and acceptance of a soldier by his master into the service prima facie evidence of his physical soundness at that time, whereas at present the fact has to be proven by evidence. Another provision increases the pension of widows from \$8 to \$12 a month. Still another declares that when a pensioner dies leaving intelligent children physically incapacitated from supporting themselves the pension, instead of ceasing, as under present laws, shall be continued to those children, and one other gives a more liberal interpretation of the laws governing pensions to dependent parents. No one could tell how many millions such a bill would draw from the treasury, and the motion was disagreed to, the vote being 129, nays 60—not voting 104. All the Georgia members voted against the motion except Mr. Blount, who was paired with Mr. Boyle.

Mr. Collins then tried to have a day assigned for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. This proposition brought Mr. Hammond again to his feet, and in the course of his remarks he caused to be read a petition in opposition to the bill, signed by nearly all the wholesale merchants of Atlanta. The motion was defeated—yeas 138, nays 75. All of the Georgia members voted "no." The bill called 16 votes of the necessary two-thirds.

These three votes probably determined the fate of the three bills mentioned during this congress. Another effort will be made however to take up the Mexican pension bill with a view of modifying it so that it will be what its popular title calls for. If it can be reached in the regular order the prospect of amendment and passage are good; for the republicans of the senate will not insist on their reckless amendments, now that the presidential election is passed and settled.

ESTHETIC BOYS.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce protests against the boy with the stand-up collar, and gives some sound reasons why the species should cease to nauseate the public. There is this much to be said, however, in favor of the boy with the stand-up collar, as well as in favor of the boy who smokes cigarettes: he has not the slightest idea that he is an offence to the eye and the understanding. He has been led to suppose that he is the pink of perfection, the darling of the world, and the general public is too polite to disabuse the poor little creature's mind—taking it for granted that he has a mind. It is to be remembered, moreover, that it is not the boy's fault that when soldiers are well supplied with "the weed" they are better able to endure forced marches and insufficient rations. As a medicinal agent, too, tobacco possesses valuable properties. According to a recent article in *Life*, Clinton, who was once a boy, has a remedy for all sorts of ailments. This estimate may be exaggerated, and will doubtless excite the ire of the anti-tobaccoists, but there is no disputing the fact that the explorers, soldiers and fighters of the world are better off with tobacco than they would be without it.

Some of the English papers continue to abuse Miss Mollie Anderson's style of acting. The continuation of this business shows that Miss Mollie Anderson's step-daughter is sick in bed, bawled.

The hero of William Black's next novel is to be a poet, and the Graphic Child will die in the first chapter. "But hold, fair sir! do poets act in that manner?" say the critics. They live on and on, and either become British lords or are immured in a publisher's calendar.

A writer in the Boston Globe says that the Americans have always shown a dislike to men with three names. Of all our presidents, only seven have been burdened with three names. When a man is weighed down with several names he becomes commonplace and unheroic. Take some of the great names of history, George Washington, Simon Bolivar, Napoleon, Bonaparte and Oliver Cromwell. How would they look in this style: George J. Washington, S. P. Bolivar, Napoleon, and Oliver Cromwell? There is no room in the world for the superfluous name.

A western paper says that the only sister of the late General Custer is giving dramatic readings for a livelihood, and that she is in great demand for such service among the different Grand Army posts.

Miss NELLIE CALHOUN, a California girl, who played her first dramatic engagement under the management of John T. Ford, of Baltimore, has been engaged to act at the Haymarket Theatre, London, at a six week salary.

Mr. WENDELL BARRETT speaks enthusiastically of Robert Browning. "A grand type of manhood," he says: "a magnificent writer, broad, ruddy, not too tall; with snowy hair and mustache and goatee hair; courtly, gracious, a perfect talker, and always poetic in his thoughts."

The partners in the Mark Twain-Cable Combination Reading Company differ in respect of their after-performance requirements, but the partners are in entire agreement on this point: "The tariff on wool clothes will be one dollar additional to Louisiana planters. That is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

I would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

The duty on sugar is the least objectionable of all our tariffs on raw materials. Strange as it may seem, the reason why so many are scheming to get rid of it.

Take iron for comparison. No man can estimate with any exactness the cost of iron and every branch of our national industry. This tariff necessitated a similar one on every form of iron, from manufacture to retail, and every industry in which tools or machinery are used. It is morally certain that ten dollars additional to Louisiana planters, that is the only way to get the cotton to the government, is far below the facts. I verily believe it is a hundred to one."

Senator Brown says he is in favor of abolishing the tariff on sugar.

One would like to know how this would benefit industry.

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Occurrences Here and There—In the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutter.

The baseball season will soon open.

At mid-night last night the artisan was at work.

King, the hardware man, says low prices the old city hall park is anything but attractive in appearance.

Hunter street will be macadamized from Dyer to the corner of Hunter.

The new Chateau car is one of the handiest that ever came to Atlanta.

The Einbeck house attracts the asthetic travelers as they enter and leave the city.

The board of health will effect an organization at its next meeting. The old officers will probably be re-elected.

Jim McHenry is in trouble again. Several nights ago he gave a negro woman a bad whipping. The case was reported at police headquarters, and orders were issued to the force to apprehend McHenry. Early yesterday morning Patrolmen Dan Howell and S. C. McHenry, and without much trouble landed him in the city prison. He was arraigned in police court yesterday morning on the charge of disorderly conduct, and entered a plea of not guilty. The evidence adduced established the fact that McHenry had not only given the woman a bad flogging, but that he had whipped a boy at the same time. Judge Estes, after reviewing the case, told McHenry that he had taken about enough of the court's time, and if he appeared before the court again he would likely find himself in the nine hole. He then asked McHenry to give a bond in the city court for assault and battery.

CAPTAIN JIM MCCOOL'S ASSAULT.

Isaac York was arrested yesterday morning by Mounted Officers Clark and McWilliams. York has been wanted for some time for trespass and pointing a gun at another. Several weeks ago York armed himself with a gun, and strolled through Captain James McCool's place. Captain McCool's place was patrolled by the mounted police, and informed York of that fact, but York told the captain that he did not care a continental for that law or any other law. Captain McCool then ordered the negro to leave his place, whereupon the negro pointed his gun at the captain and threatened to kill him. York, however, had changed his mind and now cares a continental for law.

Amanda Mepp was pulled in yesterday by Mounted Officer Green. She is charged with the larceny of a watch.

Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan has recovered his cow and calf.

ROCKS CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

The Young Man Who Was Arrested for Arson and Robbery.

George Brooks, the young man whom Dr. E. C. one of the station house keepers, arrested this week on account of his resemblance to a criminal's photograph, is again a prisoner.

This time Brooks is charged with robbery.

He was arrested early yesterday morning by Captains Crim and Couch, and his arrest was made at the request of Mrs. Matie Kiser.

Brooks had robbed him of \$10. Late Wednesday night Mr. Kiser went to him in Brooks.

The former was quiet flat while the latter was dead broke. During the first few minutes of his association, Brooks related to Mr. Kiser the story of his recent arrest and pictured the great indignation with which he was received.

It is said that the arrest had cost him his continental and that he did not have a cent to buy anything to eat or to secure a bed. Mr. Kiser's sympathies were aroused by Brooks' story and taking him to a restaurant he gave him a supper. Later in the night he asked Brooks to sleep with him and Brooks consented. When Mr. Kiser left, he did not have \$100 in his pocket, but when he awoke yesterday morning he could find only \$20. Brooks was gone and suspecting that Brooks had taken his money the victim sought police headquarters and made a statement of the case to the officers. Captains Crim and Couch were not present during the interview, but when asked about the money he denied all knowledge of it, and of the person he was charged with robbing. However, when he was searched at police headquarters \$105 in money was found hidden in his watch pocket in his breeches. When the money was pulled out Brooks admitted that it was Mr. Kiser's and that Mr. Kiser had given him the money. Brooks has engaged General Garret to defend him, and will have a preliminary trial to-day.

DISASTER TO A PLUG HAT.

A Sensation That an Apple Caused on Martita Street Yesterday Afternoon.

A negro attained in a plug hat and some other garments, was driving along at a rapid pace down Marietta street yesterday afternoon, when he ran his dray athwart the pedal extremity of an old apple woman, who happened to be in the way. The negro, with a curse, got out of his dray and, with the excitement dropped the gaudy decoration of his cranium, which fell to the ground below. He turned to apologize to the woman, whose outraged soul was by this time panting for revenge. Epictetus somewhere promulgated the sage advice that we should not allow ourselves to be perturbed by anything that happens outside the power of our wills to control.

Mr. Fink and Mr. Baxter were expected to reach the city this morning at five o'clock.

Whether they come or not is not known. It is said Mr. Fink will vigorously fight the receivers.

The officers of the road staid last night that arrangements had been perfected to pay off the employees regularly, and that no reduction in wages was apprehended.

MAJOR FINK COMING.

Major Fink and Mr. Baxter were expected to reach the city this morning at five o'clock.

Whether they come or not is not known. It is said Mr. Fink will vigorously fight the receivers.

Mr. Fink and Mr. C. J. C. Rutherford reached the city from Macon at eleven o'clock last night.

CAL WAGNER'S COLLAPS.

The Last Lay of the Old Minstrel Hatches a Dead Failure.

A negro attained in a plug hat and some other garments, was driving along at a rapid pace down Marietta street yesterday afternoon, when he ran his dray athwart the pedal extremity of an old apple woman, who happened to be in the way. The negro, with a curse, got out of his dray and, with the excitement dropped the gaudy decoration of his cranium, which fell to the ground below. He turned to apologize to the woman, whose outraged soul was by this time panting for revenge. Epictetus somewhere promulgated the sage advice that we should not allow ourselves to be perturbed by anything that happens outside the power of our wills to control.

Mr. Fink and Mr. C. J. C. Rutherford reached the city from Macon at eleven o'clock last night.

COLONEL M. N. DYER, solicitor general of the third judicial district of Arkansas, is in the city on a visit to his kinman, Judge Wright. Colonel Dyer was born and raised in Georgia.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

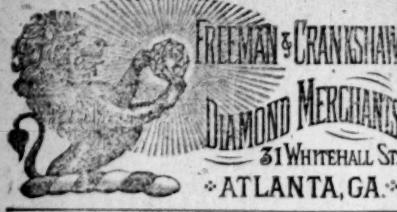
EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

The leading Presbyterian paper in the south, the Christian Observer of Louisville, is now represented in Atlanta by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The Observer ranks among the leading religious papers in the United States and has as much circulation throughout the south as any paper.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE, register of the treasury, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New Orleans to Washington, whether he is called by the secretary of the treasury to sign up certain Spanish indemnities. He will return to New Orleans as soon as he has finished that work, which will require about a week. He is at the head of the colored exhibit department at the New Orleans exposition.

THE LEADING PRESBYTERIAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.



H. L. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS.
Constitution Building.

Firing and Gilding China for Amateurs
At Lycett's Art School, 67½ Whitehall Street,
LESSONS IN ALL BRANCHES. ARTISTS MATE-
LIALS, etc. Write for Circular.

10th Street

10th Street